

Year 5 Spring History Knowledge Organiser (The Victorians)

<u>The Victorian Era</u>	<u>Industry</u>	<u>Innovation</u>	<u>Exploration & Empire</u>	<u>British Empire Renamed</u>	
• This was between 1837 and 1901. • Queen Victoria was reigning over Britain at the time. • It was a time of significant technological, scientific, economic and social change. New inventions and discoveries changed where people lived, how they worked and how they spent their leisure time.	• The Industrial Revolution saw new inventions, like the steam engine, completely change the way people lived, and how they worked. • Agriculture was no longer the primary source of work, and people flocked to growing urban areas and cities to find jobs with factory and textile life becoming the norm for people. • Urban centres became overcrowded with factories and houses.	• The shift from agriculture to industry was made possible by several significant innovations and the development of a skilled workforce • Alexander Graham Bell invented the first working telephone in 1876. • Bell's success came through his experiments in sound and the furthering of his family's interest in assisting the deaf with communication.	• The British Empire continued to grow during this time. • This was because traders and settlers continued to look for new places to exchange goods, selling factory-made products and buying raw materials like cotton, sugar and tea. • Mary Kingsley travelled over much of West Africa, writing about her experiences and collecting scientific evidence of new animal species that she had discovered.	• During Victoria's reign, Britain went from being a significant global power to the most powerful nation on Earth. • Victoria ruled over an enormous empire that controlled almost one-quarter of the world's population, with trading centres and colonies across the globe. • The British Empire eventually changed its name to the Commonwealth of Nations in 1926.	  

Spring History Vocabulary

Era: a long period of time

Invention: something created

Industrial Revolution: the process of change to industry

Agriculture: the practice of farming

Textile: a type of cloth

Industry: work in factories

Urban: town or city

Innovations: a new method or idea

Empire: a number of countries controlled by one nation

Species: a certain group of living things

Significant: important

Global: whole world

Population the total number of people

Commonwealth: a nation or state agreed for good

Nations: lots of different countries